SHW TORK HERALD, SUNDAY, FERRUARY Z ISCA.

IPORTANT FROM GEN. GRANT'S COLUMN.

dditional Particulars of the Reconnoitring Expedition.

IOVEMENTS OF GEN. SMITH'S BRIGADE.

econnoissance of the Tennessee River and Fort Menry, with Its Surrounding Earthworks.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

THE FORT NOT YET EVACUATED.

MAP OF THE POSITION,

ANOTHER RECONNOISSANCE OF FORT

HENRY. POINT CORRESPONDENCE CHOWN POINT, Ky., Jan. 21, 1862.

sparture from the Cump—Rebs Gunboats—The Fort Fired at from the Lexington—No Reply—The Fort Not Yet Beacuated—Destruction of a Robel Picket Camp—Guer-rillas at Work—The Order to Return to Paducah—A imen of Southern Literature, dc.

nenced writing, the gunboat Lexington has arrived, convoying the transport Wilson and two barges caded with provisions and forage. The Lexington was Fort Henry on a reconnoitring expedition, agh the politeness of Captain Shirk, her com nander, I was permitted to accompany him. We had ust got under way and turned a bend in the river, when o great for execution. She declined returning the comuliarity than that they each carry

a number of shells into it, without eliciting a It is quite evident, however, that the fort has it been evacuated, as their pickets were seen in eral places along the shore. One picket camp was by a well directed shell, which undoubtedly execution. The fort mounts four thirty ders, two of which are rifled. Be have also recently thrown up some earthworks on a high bluff above Fert Henry, on the west bank of the

ign bull above Fert Henry, on the west bank of the west, mounting two fifty-four-pounders, which effectually command the fort, and will make it untenable, if aken, until they are silenced.

In steaming up the river the Laxington was fired upon y a cowardly miscreant concealed in the woods on the bore, very near the federal camp at Crown Point, he fellow that a charge of buckshot, slightly rounding two men on board. Previous to the return of the Lexington a general order had been promulgated for countermarch to Paducah, thus clearly demonstrating hat the whole movement, the designs of which have con kept no scrupulously secret, was a feipt to aid Gen. But in this attack on Bowling Green. That object accomplished, Gen. Smith had but to obey orders, like the cas soldier he is, and return. But on the report of aptain Shirk, showing that Fort Henry is not evaculed, and beling so near it, with a determined at of well disciplined men, who have been led a with the expectation that that was their destination, the General has ordered a halt, and will wait see for further orders from headquarters. It would seem the height of folly to turn our backs upon this formestion, now that we are so near it, and nothing could educe that would so greatly dispirit and demoralize the sen of this command. But let these writers who have a persistently abused General Smith is the past rememer that if we are now countermarched from this place rithat if we are now countermarched from this place rithat if we are now countermarched. Smith. As a curiosity of Southern literature, and as giving the test news from Colembus, I enclose a letter of late date rom a soldier in camp at that piace. I beg its insertion graduation of Microtins—

TRAVES' RING, CT. BALARDS COMPNY, COLOURISONS KY Dec 26 1861

DEAR PARAMES I sete my self to night in my sehanty by the fier side to Inform you that I am well at this time hoping this may find you all weell & inging Crismous It is varey little Crismous hear I havent had bot 2 drams this Crismous time air doul hear & men cop close to thir quarters. Som thinks that unkel Abe will came down showt the first weeks in 62. I don't now whether it is see

this Crismous tims air doul hear & men cop close to thir quarters. Som thinks that unkel Abe wil come down showt the first weeke in 62. I dont now whether it is soe or not thee I gees not Pillers Bragade is going to Bolingreen and the missippi melitia volenters for 2 monts thay have had afte with the northen caverly at monsonville out by the old tol gat about cardens & thay have rowted the scamps from Rolla me my old tramping grownd we air stil proparing canons we have a nother larger Rifel came in the same place the other was hear waters 14,860 lbs and shots the same bag't the manaca Ram I think is bead little be lo hear ower battery is reddy for action the Artilermen have bin training the canons the River is vary loe for this seson of the year I have not heard from you sence Jams smith came down I want you all to Write to me & came down of you can shortly & when you come down i want you to fetch me one or to quilts for thearnite is giting cold.

And when you come I want you to fetch me a bout 2 shirts for I hast but too and thay ant metch & I ant Dron anny money yet and I dont now when I will git anny amost of the officers have bin pade and I dowt the privits giting any onder too monts yit I want Alick and B. R. Mc. Nall to come down of thay can and I want them to write to me thay never have wrote to me sence hear If bin I cant take the time to write them seperit letters but you must not let ther letters at onst of the family and send them in your letters but you must not let him read this Letter for you now how young foaks air I don't now when I will write to you ery week or too nothing inner at present give my Respecks to inquirn frends and them Abdonniqu Devels I wush them a safe gourney to hell from your sen.

R. W OVERBY.

CROWN POINT, Ky., Jan. 23, 1862. General Smith and Staff Reconnoitre the Rebel Defences— The Shells from the Union Vessels—How They Took Effeet-The Port Replies-The Reconnoiseaner a Success-The Return to Puducah Ordered by General Smith-Where is the Paymaster?-Description of Fort Henry

Yesterday morning General Smith, accompanied by his staff, proceeded on board the Lexington to reconn tre Fort Henry in person. The boat proceeded up the high stage of water, is navigable for all craft to a point within one and a half mile of the fort. Three steamers were discovered lying off the mouth of the small creek that empties into the Tennessee just above the fort, but with no steam up. A well directed shell, striking fair in the stern of one of them, soon woke them up and stimulated active efforts in getting up steam and pushing up the river. A second shell fell short of its mark, bursting in the water just in front the enemy's doubtless doing good execution. Such tomerity on the part of the saccy Lexington was not to be endured by the garrison of the fort, who now brought a thirty-two-pound-breech-keading piece into play, throwing a round shot conciderably to the right of the Lexington, which fell into the water nearly half a mile short of its mark. Wish the aid of a glass a fine riew of the garrison of the fort was new obtained from the deck of the gunboat. and a more confused mass of exchted humanity is seldom seen. However, General Smith had accomplished his

On returning to camp orders were at once issued to countermarch to Paducah, and this garring at eight ral is evidence conclusive that he has had no orders to attack the fort, but that, had he been satisfied that he could have taken it without too great'n risk, he would have made the attempt. One thing is certain: the utter demoralization of this command will follow its return to Paducah, onless on their arrival there they shall find a

immself of the position and strength of their works, and therefore bade them farewell with a couple of sixty-four-

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SMITH'S COLUMN.

The Advance Eighteen Miles Below Fort Henry—The Halt— Rumors of the Evacuation of the Fort—Capture of a Rebe

have been since we left Graves county, the rebels the white males alone had flod, leaving their wives and were such a terror to themselves. In such cases the households were sacred. In other cases the niggers alone were left, and these were called upon to furnish a meal for the tired and hungry soldier. The panic is univer-

stragglers come in. The incessant heavy rain of Friday and Saturday has rendered the roads terrible, and almost impassable for artillery and baggage trains. To-day has been clear, with a warm southwest wind blowing, which had dried up the mud considerably; and should the same weather prevail for a day or two longer the roads will be again, quite passable.

Fort Henry, toward which we are headed, is on the east side of the Tennessee river, just south of the boundary line between the two States. It is now occupied by a garrisen of about two thousand rebel troops. It mounts a number of heavy gaue, though its peculiar position renders an accurate reconnolesance, that would disclose the actual number and calibre of the gaus, impossible. The Concetoga and Tyler approached within two miles of it on Friday last, and sainted it with half a dozen strong voilles of shells, but without getting a response. They returned on Saturday to try it again, but with what success has not yet been learned. The distance from this point to the fort is about eighteen miles, which will require at least two days traveling. We hope to be in possession there, at farthest, by Thursday. The occupation of that point is destrable, as securing safe transportation for army stores to the northern portion of Tennessee, and furnishing a good basis for further operations into the interior of that state. The only anxiety experienced by our forces is, that the rebels will have ovacuated before we can get at them. They undoubtedly have news there already of our approach, though I doubt whether they know our actual strength.

We have been six days away from Paducah, during which time we have received hot a word of news from beyond our immediate force. Kentucky, or at least this portion of the State, is utterly devoid of mail accommodations of any kind. The people are ignorant of what is transpiring about them, as well South as North. Occasionally a farmer visits Paris, Toun., or Paducah, and stragely acquired to the country, these visits are soldom.

The

timed Arithmetic, English Grammar, Dictionary Geography 2 Advanced Arithmetic, Engine Gramma, Decomply
and decognapy
3. Natural Philosophy, Rheboric and Analysis of the
Engile Language.
4. Alebra, Physiology, &c., for other collateral
bernetics taught.
12 09
Any one or more of the lower branches can be carried on
with a higher without any additional charge. Tuition fees
due and payable at end of session. Wood to be formished
by the patrons or at their expense, pro rate of scholars sent.
HOFTENSIA D. BOGGS.

due and payable at end of seasion. Wood to be furnished by the patrons or at their expense, pro rate of scholars sent. HOETENSIA D. BOGGS.

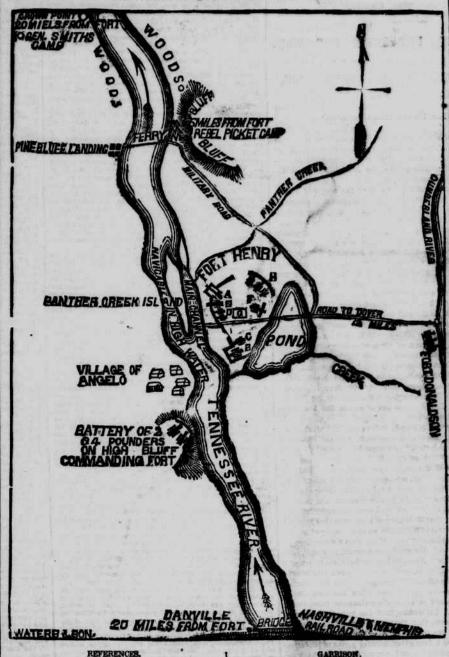
Budding intellects and tobacce seem to be the only crops raised in this part of the State. A little corn for home use and smail crops of rye for coffee occasionally are gathered. Coffee is not to be had for any price. Spices are extremely scarce. All luxuries have long since been abandoned. The plainest fore is to be found alike on the table of the wealthiest planter and the poorset laborer, whether white or negro. The usual meal is salt meat and hominy, hoe cake and melasses, and rye coffee; butter is seldom seen; sugar only found occasionally; wheat bread is a rarity; vegetables only to be eaten on Sundays or visiting occasions. The planters all have large crops of tobacce on hand, and are anxiously waiting opportunities to get it to market, antelpating large prices for it. There are no young men in the construint of the planters of the old men I have conversed with entertain Southern views, but are willing to be restoration of their former privileges. They want mails and freedom to go to market. With these granted them they are satisfied, whether attached to the Union or the Southern confederacy. But they are heartily sick of the war, the blockade, and the internal disruption that secession has brought upon them.

THE DISTRESSED CONDITION OF CALLO. WAY COUNTY.

WEST BANK TENSESSER RIVER, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF ACTIONA, Jan. 21, 1862.
The Residents of the County Greatly Inclined to Secession Principles—Deserted Houses Very Common—A Panic—General Smith's Advance—The Location of Fort Henry—Dearth of News in the County—Budding Intellects and Tobacco—How the University Line Sec.

Tobacco—How the Calloudyians Lice, dc. Seven days' hard marching, with rain and mud beyond any conception, has brought General Smith's column to the west bank of the Tennessee river, about eighteen miles below the rebel Fort Henry. A balt has been ordered and a messenger desputched in a dugout to Autora—four miles below—to order up the gunboats that paymenter in waiting to pay them off. For five months ordered and a messenger despatched in a dugout to they have waited patiently without a cent of pay and when the order to march was given last week they are lying there convoying steamers with five days adTHE REBEL POSITION ON THE TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND.

Map of the Tennessee River, Showing the Position of Fort Henry and the Battery Commanding That River, and Fort Donaldson, Commanding the Cumberland River.



NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

ported Battle near Apalachicola.

The following despatch appears in the Norfolk Day
Book of January 31, and is headed, "By telegraph specially for the Daily Day Book."

News from San Francisco.

weather, another storm has commenced here, which doubtless comes from the flooded portion of the State. The storm in most of the interior countles has sub-sided; but communication with the mining districts is The Legislature, by a concurrent resolution, agrees to

ing our delegation in Congress to urgo the establishmen

Affairs at the Custom House.

On the 1st of May Collector Barney will remove his headquarters to the building now known as the Mer-

chants' Exchange. The present Custom House building will then be occupied by Mr. Cieco, and the business of

The reason for the change in the Custom House business

Broadway at present used as the Appraisor's office. In

in the Custom House building.

During the last week, owing to the numerous arrivals

from foreign ports, the business at the Custom House was very brisk. Up to the hour of closing yesterday

On Friday last the British brig Laurel arriv

ed here from Havana, having on board a cargo of 737 barrels of turpentine. The clearances and papers of the brig were all correct, and it is

building with their business unfinished.

Japan and China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31, 1862.

SAVANNAH, Jon. 30, 1869.

D-Two 12-po

G-Magazine. H-Three 8-pounder field pieces.

thentically reported that the last vestige of a rebel has fied from the fert, taking care first to spike their guns rebels have so much the start of us that it does not seem at all probable we can catch them should it be deemed worth while to attempt it. However, I presume the post will be occupied and held as a basis for future operations. It is also reported that the enemy are throwing up some defensive works a few miles further up the river on this side; but this is questionable.

In passing through Murray, vastarday, we had the

operations. It is also reported that the enemy are throwing up some defensive works a few miles further up the river on this side; but this is questionable.

In passing through Murray, vesterday, we had the extreme pleasure of capturing a secosion descendant of the late Hon. Lynn Boyd, who, for eighteen years, represented this district of Kentucky in the federal Congress, and for four years was Speaker of that body. The son, Lynn Boyd, Jr., was charged with adding and abetting the murder of a certain young man named Jones, a Union citizen of Murray. It seems that last August a brother of this Jones was invited to join the rebel army. Not being able to write himself, he called upon his brother to write a letter for him declining the service. The brother wrote the letter, couching it in rather strong language. In meeting of citizers was thereupon held, at which a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Jones and invite him to leave the neighborhood. In the meantime the particular Jones interested had gone to Tennessee. The committee waited upon his brother and inquired for him. His brother asked them their business, and, when informed, told them that he wrote the letter, and inquired what they were going to do about it. Whereupon he was taken into custody and immediately conveyed to a rebot camp at Union City, where an investigation of his case was had, resulting in his discharge, the military authorities declaring that he had committed no recognizable offences. After his release he was followed by the Murray committee to a piece of woods lying between the camp and the railroad station, where he was brutally murdered. A hasty investigation of the case by Colonel McArthur, in camp, showed that Boyd had nothing to do with it further than attending the public moeting in Murray. His offence consisted in not protect and devone the constitution and government of the United States, and in general conversation. He was therefore released upon taking the following continued to a protect and for participation in the same a

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

diana regiment are encamped about three lines that Bardstown.

The troops under command of General Smith are at a village called Aurora, about ten miles distant from the Tennessee river, not very far from Fort Henry. General Smith had sent to Paducah for seven daya' additional rations, which were forwarded by the gunboat Conestoga. The First Kentucky, Colonel Enyart; Second, Colonel Sedgewick, and the Twentieth, Colonel Bruce, have been brigaded under Colonel S. D. Bruce.

Brigadier General Rousseau, Brigadier General R. W. Johnson and Captain Hoblitzell, of McCock's staff, arrived at Louisville on the 234, from Green river.

City Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE NEW COUNTY CLERK.—Henry Genet, the new County Clerk, has made the following ap-pointments and changes in his officers:—Isaiah Rynders, Clerk in Chancery, salary \$2,000; C. E. Loew, Recording Cierk, salary \$1,000; William Williams and William Wilkes, Docket Cierks, \$500; John S. Norch, Clerk of Records, salary \$750; N. T. Rossiter, Cierk of Supremo Court Circuit, salary \$1,000 per annum.

MR. McMaster's Lagrees on Christopher Columbus

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Return of the John Trux with the D'Epineuil Zouaves to Fortress Monroe.

The Expedition Moving Towards its Destination.

Roanoke Island the First Point of Attack.

PANIC AT NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31, 1862. The steamship Ericason, Captain Cole, from Key West

The Ericsson makes the following report:— On Wednesday, January 29, at eleven A. M., in latitude 36 30 N., longitude 74 W., saw bark John Trucks, of Philadelphia, Captain L. Collins, with ensign hoisted Union down; went and spoke her. The Colonel of the regiment (the Pifty-third New York State Volunteers), on January 7, with the Fifty-third regiment on board. bound to Hatteras; but drawing too much water (fourteen feet six inches), could not go over the bar; were then orpeake, and there threw all their tents overboard, as well as other things. He says that the Colonel took full charge of the bark as well as of every one on board. Several of

Most of the vessels had started from the mouth of the would be the first place attacked.

When the John Trucks left Hatteras Inlet the weather was too rough to land the troops, and she being unable to cross the bar, General Burnside ordered her to return to

THE DROWNING OF COL. ALLEN AND SURGEON WELLER.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE CREW.
ON BOARD BRIG DRAGOEW, HATTERAS IDURT, Jan, 17, 1862.
You may porhaps have heard by the papers before this reaches you of the drowning of Colonel Allen, Lieutomant Colonel Heckman, Dr. Weller, our Quartermaster and myself, with a boat's crew, consisting of the captain, second mate, three sailors and two soldiers, came in the ship's boat (the ship was lying three miles cutside the inlet) to report to the General. After reporting, looking around at the fort, &c., we were returning, and as we were passing through the breakers at the entrance of the inlet our boat was completely capeized. There we were twelve men, a mile at least from any assistance, and

sometimes we had hold of the keel of the boat—sometimes we were under it:

Such an awful sight I hope never to see again; our condition was perfectly hopeless. As for myself I had no idea whatever of being saved. At last Dr. Weller gasped out, "Oh, I am gone." I was near him, and taking his arms pulled him up on the bottom of the boat. A few seconds afterwards a wave broke over us, turned the boat completely ever, and threw us off, and that was the last I saw of the poor Doctor alive.

The Colesei gave out a little afterwards. I tried to hold his head out of the water, by taking hold under his chim, but I could not hold it long. The waves carried him away. In the mean time the second mate of the ship had sunk. After tossing about in this way nearly an hourour strength perfectly exhausted, yelling all the while to some schooners in the offing, though hopeless of being hard—we were at last picked up by the boats of the United States schooner Highlander, which was being towed inside the inlet by a tugboat. The bodies of the Colonal and Doctor were both recovered, and every story made by the officers of the vessel—to resuscitate them, but they were both dead long before they were picked up. The rest of us have been treated very kindly by the officers on board the vessel. I have been on board the Highlander until this morning, having no means of getting on our own vessel.

Many valt, who acted in the came, the came there was no required and our Sur-The Republican has a private letter, dated Bainbridge, January 27, in which it is reported that a fight took place at James' Island, near Apalachicola, in which sixty fede-

d the bodies on as joint when the grieve for their is impossible to tell how much we grieve for their , not only as fine officers but as true men. A nobler, are generous-hearted man than Dr. Weller I never ew. We will miss him very much as a companion, and il never find such another. I have had no bad effects

knew. We will miss him very
will never find such another. I have had no bad effects
from the accident.

Our destination (though of course I cannot speak with
perfect certainty) is up Pamilieo Sound to take Roanoke
island, which is strongly fortified and garrisoned, and
after that I cannot tell where. Give my love to all
Your affectionate son,

ABRAM ZABRISKIE.

assume the California portion of the national direct tax. A resolution has also passed the Legislature instruct

REBEL SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE EXPEDITION.

[From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress, Jan. 27.]

Three months ago it was announced in the Northern papers that another expedition would follow that which had just sailed for Port Reyal, and would be under the command of General Burnside. This fleet is at last in our waters, and public expectation is strained to trace its operations and to see what it will accomplish.

The Burnside is the fourth expedition which the Yankees have fitted out to make demonstrations on different portions of the coast of the Confederate States. The first expedition captured the Hatterns sand banks, the second obtained possession of Port Royal, and the third effected a lodgment on Ship Island, a barren islet in the Mississippi Sound, remarkable for white sand and crocodiles. It remains to be seen what the fourth expedition will accomplish.

The neights of destination and precise objects of this

a lodgment on Ship Island, a barron islet in the Mississippi Sound, remarkable for white sand and crocodiles. It remains to be seen what the fourth expedition will accomplish.

The points of destination and precise objects of this fleet have been for weeks a topic of busy speculation. It has hung on our coast like an apparition, and has been reported first at one point and then at another, until the public mind has been excited and muddled about it to a degree that is almost amusing. The last report was that it had "gone to Davy Jones' locker," when an excited individual on the street corner, where the report was told to a knot of anxious patriots, exclaimed "my gracious, orten Davis to have defended that pint." He supposed the locality to be a vulnerable point of North Carolina.

The fact is, there is no eccasion for alarm and "sensations," and no good reason to believe that the fourth navel expedition of the Yankees will meet with more success than its predecessors. Should the enemy attempt to capture Newbern and push forward to Raisigh, which is more than one hundred miles distant, they would put themselves in the most fatal situation possible, by advancing into the interior of a hestile country where twice their number could be congregated almost in a day, no-body to oppose them, but to cut off their retreat.

Another speculation indicates Roanoke Island as the point at which an attack is immediately expected. This island is situated in the channel between Pamlico and Albemarie Sounds, and it must be captured by the enemy before they can advance their expedition into Albemarie Sound. The fortifications on the island are quitegetiensive, and ought by this time, to be able to resist a formidable assault. Should the Yankees succeed in capturing Roanoke Island the propose the wild exploit of attempting, by a land march through awamps, without artillery, and with supplies and retreat alke cut off, to outflank General Huger, co-operating with the "On to Richmond" movement of McClelan in front.

It is said that th

of 787 barrels of turpontine. The clearances and papers of the brig were all correct, and it is therefore evident that some vessel has run the blockade of the Southern ports with a cargo of turpentine, which has been disposed of in Havana and reshipped to this port. This is not a solitary instance, we believe, of a similar transaction, and should incite our cruisers to exercise redoubled vigilance in the arduous duties they are called upon to perform.

During the month of January the number of entries from foreign ports was 509, and the clearances were 387. These figures show an unusual degree of activity and presperity in our mercantile and shipping interest, as probably the official account of no other port in the world can show the same number of entries and clearances during one of the dullest menths in the year.

The exports of breadstuffs still continue light, as the demand for them on the other side has fallen off considerably during the last month. The export trade on provisions has increased very much of late, and is at present quite brisk.

The order of the Secretary of the Treasury abolishing the office of marker, and in consequence of which eighty-one employes of that rank were dismissed, appears to be creating considerable ill feeling. It was at that time understood that the storeksepers were to perform the duties of markers in addition to their own work. Collector Barney has been considering the advisability of appointing assistant storekeepers; but the warehousemen contend that there is no necessity for such appointments, as the one officer now employed in the bonded stores has not on an average an hour's work a day to perform, with the addition of the markers' duties. A committee has been appointed to wait on the Collector and try and arrange the matter to the satisfaction of all parties.

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Conviction of a Murderer

Naw Brusswirk, N. J., Feb. 1, 1862.

Michael Hennessey was yesterday convicted of the murder of Robert Gillis, at Woodbridge, last September, the jury returned a verdict of purder in the first degree.

by one of the boats, and also stated that but few vessels were visible about Hatteras.

STILL LATER.

The Albemarle left here Monday evening for Portsmouth and returned last night after dark, and passengers by her report that the Ocrocoke people had learned through a Yankee, who came up to that place to get conveyance to Newbern, that a vessel had gone to pieces on the bar and 300 men out of 500 aboard were lest, and that eighteen vessels in all have gone ashore since their arrival at Hatteras. Also that there are about 140 vessels there, inside the bar.

Heavy firing has been heard at Hatteras for the last two days, supposed to have been done to raise the dead bodies of those that have been drowned to the surface, so as to procure them for interment.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

SHARING A WOLF.

There are not wanting these who think that the Burnside expedition was intended for Wilmington, and may yet pay this section of our coast a visit. We think that if the expedition was not intended for Pamlico Sound or Beaufort harbor, it was intended for Pamlico Sound or Beaufort harbor, it was intended for the Cape Fear, but if it was it was a very foolish intention. With sufficient force military men say that any place can be taken, and so might Wilmington. Well, we once knew a man who worked soveral days and made or worked out enough gold to make a ring not heavier than a gold dollar—we saw that man the last time we tied our editorial crayat. That didn't pay, and the attempt to take Wilmington of ad—cided eight. The hair of the wolf would not pay for shearing him.

It would appear that the vessele of the Burnside feet have left the water er of Pamlico Sound, and if this be so it would appear that they must have been destined for

Friday evening, the 24th ult; saw him in Mrs. Schoonmaker's room; that was at five o'clock P. M.; there was
no liquor in the room; he was very grank when he came
there that atternoon; he remained there all the time
until he started for home, at half-past ten o'clock P. M.;
did not accompany him out of the room when he was
going away; saw him take his watch out of his pocket
that evening; he gave his watch to Mrs Schoonmaker, for
safe keeping, and told her that he would call for it the next
day; heard him say so; he had been only about an hour
in the room when he gave his watch to Mr. Schoonmaker, for
safe keeping, and told her that he would call for it the next
day; heard him say so; he had been only about an hour
in the room when he gave his watch to Mr. Schoonmaker,
firs. Schoonmaker left; the house in company with decased
that night, about half-past ten o'clock; witness' brother,
Timothy Valt, was in company with them; they returned to
the house together about eleven o'clock P. M.; was in
the house together about eleven o'clock P. M.; was in
the house at the time; deceased was so tipsy that when
the party came back they said he had fallen two or three
times; during his stay he slept at intervals, not more
than fifteen minutes at a time; he took nothing while
there but a cup of tea and a piece of bread and butter;
heard Mrs. Schoonmaker any, on her return to the house
that night, that sho had put deceased in the cabin of one
of the liamilton Company ferry boats; was servant girl
with Mrs. Schoonmaker.

The last witness also testified that Mrs. Schoonmaker
had tendered the watch to Mr. Myers, who keeps a lager
beer saloon near her residence, for safe-keeping. This
testimony was corroborated by Myers himself.

Dr. Burns, who examined the body of deceased, stated
that the injuries which he received were not sufficient to
cause death, and that there was no doubt Canfleid came
to his death by drowning.

After some further testimony the jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning," and exonerating Mrs.
Schoon

Before Judge McCunn.
Fgs. 1.—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Mr. Holmes, on behalf of Samuel H. Merritt, convicted of shooting John Swain, the secessionist, asked for a post-

The Slave Trade.
PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN
MATHANIEL GORDON.

United States Marshal Murray has received instructions from the government to prepare for the execution of Capt from the government to prepare for the execution of Capt. Gordon, convicted of dealing in the slave trade on board the ship Erie, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next. February 7. Deputy Marshal Thompson is making the preliminary arrangements, such as issuing summonses to jurors to testify to the fulfilment of the sentence of the Court, procuring the necessary paraphernalia, and issuing invitations to officials and other persons who may desire to be present at the mourful ceremony.

It was currently reported that the President had commuted the sentence, though the Marshal had not received any official notification up to a late hour yesterday.

If the sentence on Gordon should be carried into effect, it will be the first execution in this State under the act which makes dealing in slaves a felony and punishable by death.